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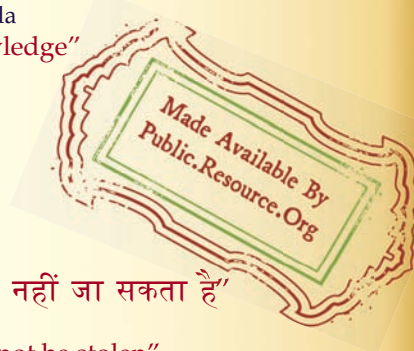
IS 12812 (1989): Worsted shawls [TXD 4: Wool and Wool Products]



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“Knowledge is such a treasure which cannot be stolen”

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IS 12812 : 1989

Indian Standard
WORSTED SHAWLS — SPECIFICATION

भारतीय मानक
वस्टेड शालें — विशिष्टि

UDC 677.313.074 SHA

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NEW DELHI 110002

May 1990

Price Group 2

FOREWORD

This Indian Standard was adopted by the Bureau of Indian Standards on 15 November 1989, after the draft finalized by the Wool and Wool Products Sectional Committee had been approved by the Textile Division Council.

The worsted shawls (both all wool and blended with man-made fibres) are a widely used consumer item within the country. It is hoped that the publication of this standard would ensure the availability of worsted shawls of required quality to the consumers.

For the purpose of deciding whether a particular requirement of this standard is complied with, the final value, observed or calculated, expressing the result of a test or analysis, shall be rounded off in accordance with IS 2 : 1960 'Rules for rounding off numerical values (*revised*)'. The number of significant places retained in the rounded off value should be the same as that of the specified value in this standard.

AMENDMENT NO. 1 MARCH 1993
TO
IS 12812 : 1989 WORSTED SHAWLS — SPECIFICATION
(Table 2, col 4, against Lot size 'Up to 50') — Substitute '2' for '1'

(TX 04)

Reprography Unit, BIS, New Delhi, India

Indian Standard

WORSTED SHAWLS — SPECIFICATION

1 SCOPE

1.1 This standard prescribes the requirements of worsted shawls.

2 REFERENCES

2.1 The Indian Standards listed in Annex A are necessary adjuncts to this standard.

3 TERMINOLOGY

3.0 For the purpose of this standard, the following definitions along with those given in IS 11206 : 1984 shall apply.

3.1 Worsted Shawls

Shawls made from virgin wool or their blends with man-made fibres spun on combed fibre spinning system.

3.2 Worsted Spun Yarn

Yarn spun from long wool fibre slivers after removal of short fibres on the rectiliner or noble comb and drawing through gill boxes.

3.3 Worsted Blended Spun Yarn

Yarn spun from long fibre slivers after removal of short fibres in the combing process.

3.4 Virgin Wool

Pure and new wool. Commercially it means wool that has not been processed or used before and is thus distinctly different from re-processed or re-used wool.

4 MANUFACTURE

4.1 Yarn used in the manufacture of shawls shall be spun from virgin wool or from the blends of wool and man-made fibres on combed fibre spinning system. The man-made fibres to be used for blending with wool and the blend composition shall be as agreed between the buyer and the seller.

5 REQUIREMENTS

5.1 Freedom from Defects

The worsted shawls when visually examined both against light and on a flat surface shall be free from objectionable flaws. The objectionable flaws shall be those which immediately strike the eyes of the person examining the shawls and shall include:

- a) Missing ends and picks;
- b) Floats;
- c) Stains;
- d) Weft bars and warp section marks;

- e) Big slubs, knots and specks unless they are a part of the design;
- f) Prominently noticeable thick and thin places,
- g) Cuts and holes; and
- h) Dyeing defects (streaks, patches, etc).

5.2 The shawls shall meet the requirements as given in Table 1.

5.2.1 Construction particulars of one popular variety of all wool shawls are given in Annex B for information only.

6 MARKING

6.1 The shawls shall be marked with the following:

- a) Name of the material,
- b) The words 'All Wool' 'Blended Wool' or 'Part Wool' as the case may be (see Note),
- c) Indication of the source of manufacture,
- d) Year of manufacture, and
- e) Length and width

NOTE — In case of blended wool or part wool shawls, the blend composition shall also be indicated in accordance with IS 1793 : 1973.

6.1.1 The shawls may also be marked with the Standard Mark.

7 PACKING

7.1 Bale Packing

Each shawl shall be wrapped with low density polyethylene film of minimum 40 micron thickness and conforming to IS 2508 : 1984. A suitable number of such shawls shall again be covered with another layer of polyethylene film of the same type followed by a water-proof packing paper conforming to IS 1398 : 1982 and then be enclosed in an outer layer of hessian cloth/HDPE woven fabric, preferably conforming to Type I of IS 2818 (Part 2) : 1971, IS 6899 : 1984 in the form of a bale. The bale shall then be strapped with metallic/synthetic straps.

7.2 Case Packing

Each shawl shall be wrapped with low density polyethylene film of minimum 40 micron thickness and conforming to IS 2508 : 1984. A suitable number of such shawls shall then be covered with a layer of kraft paper preferably conforming to IS 1397 : 1967 followed by another layer of waterproof packing paper conforming to IS 1398 : 1982 and then packed in wooden case which shall be finally strapped with metallic strips.

Table 1 Requirements of Worsted Shawls
(Clause 5.2)

Sl No. (1)	Characteristic (2)	Requirement (3)	Method of Test (4)
i)	Length	As declared	IS 1954 : 1969
	Tolerance	± 2 cm	
ii)	Width	As declared	
	Tolerance	± 2 cm	IS 1964 : 1970 (see Note 1) IS 1969 : 1985
iii)	Mass, g/m ²	As declared	
	Tolerance	± 5 percent	
iv)	Breaking strength on 15 x 20 cm strips, Min, N		
a)	Warpway	800	
b)	Weftway	500	
v)	Pilling resistance	4 or better	IS 10971 : 1984
vi)	Wool content, percent, nominal		
a)	All wool shawls	100 percent subject to tolerance up to 0.3 percent for inadvertent impurities and up to 5 percent for materials other than wool fibres used for decorative effect or ornamentation	IS 8476 : 1977
b)	Shawls (blended wool/ part wool)	± 3 units on the agreed blend percentage (see Note 3)	IS 2006 : 1988
vii)	Colour fastness to (see Note 2)		
a)	Light	4 or better	IS 686 : 1957 IS 2454 : 1985 IS 3361 : 1979
b)	Washing : Test 2 (for all wool shawls)		or
i)	Change in colour	3-4 or better	
ii)	Staining on adjacent fabric	3-4 or better	
c)	Washing : Test 3 (for blended wool/part wool shawls)		IS 764 : 1979
i)	Change in colour	3-4 or better	
ii)	Staining on adjacent fabric		
d)	Dry cleaning		IS 4802 : 1988
i)	Change in colour	3-4 or better	
ii)	Staining of the solvent	3-4 or better	
viii)	Relaxation, shrinkage, percent, Max		IS 665 : 1989
a)	Warpway	3.0	
b)	Weftway	2.0	
ix)	pH value of the aqueous extract	5.7 to 7.5	IS 1390 : 1983
x)	Solvent extractable matter percent, Max	1.0	IS 5152 : 1969
xi)	Flammability (if specifically required by the buyer)		IS 11871 : 1986

NOTES

1 In case of oven-dry method for determining mass, the moisture regain value of wool shall be taken as 13.6 percent and of man-made fibres as given in IS 6503 : 1988 or IS 6504 : 1979.

2 In case of shawls made from natural shade of wool, the colour fastness requirement shall not be determined.

3 Shawl may be made out of wool blended with man-made fibres in blend percentage as agreed to between the buyer and the seller. However, a tolerance of ± 3 units shall be permitted on the blend percentage of both wool and synthetic fibre.

8 SAMPLING AND CRITERIA FOR - CONFORMITY**8.1 Lot**

The number of shawls manufactured from the same blend composition, dimensions and mass delivered to one buyer against one despatch note shall constitute a lot.

8.2 Unless otherwise agreed between the buyer and the seller, the number of pieces to be selected at random shall be in accordance with col 1 and 2 of Table 2. To ensure randomness of selection, IS 4905 : 1986 may be used.

8.3 The conformity of a lot to the requirements of the standard shall be determined on the basis of the tests carried out on the sample selected from the lot as indicated in Table 3.

Table 2 Sample Size and Criteria for Conformity
(Clause 8.2)

Lot Size			Sample Size	Permissible Number of Non-Conforming Pieces	Sub-Sample Size
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Up to 50	5	0	1		
51 to 150	8	0	2		
151 to 300	13	1	3		
301 to 500	20	1	5		
501 and above	32	2			

Table 3 Number of Tests and Criteria for Conformity
(Clause 8.3)

Sl No. (1)	Characteristic (2)	Number of Pieces (3)	Criteria for Conformity (4)
i)	Length, width and freedom from defects	According to col 2 of Table 2	Permissible number of non-conforming pieces not to exceed the corresponding number given in col 3 of Table 2
ii)	Mass per square metre	According to col 4 of Table 2	Mass per square metre in each piece shall be within ± 5 percent of the declared value
iii)	Relaxation shrinkage	do	$\bar{X} + 0.4 R \leq$ specified value
iv)	Breaking strength	do	$\bar{X} - 0.4 R \geq$ specified value
v)	Pilling resistance, colour fastness, wool content percent/blend percent, pH value, flammability and solvent extractable matter percent	do	All the test specimens satisfy the relevant requirements
$\bar{X}$ = Average value obtained by dividing the sum of the observed values by the number of test results. R = Range, that is difference between the maximum and minimum in a set of observed values.			

ANNEX A

(Clause 2.1)

LIST OF REFERRED INDIAN STANDARDS

IS No.	Title	IS No.	Title
IS 665 : 1989	Method for determination of dimensional changes of fabrics containing wool on soaking in water (<i>first revision</i>)	IS 1793 : 1973	Guide for marking textile materials made of wool (<i>first revision</i>)
IS 686 : 1985	Method for determination of colour fastness of textile materials to daylight (<i>first revision</i>)	IS 1954 : 1969	Methods for determination of length and width of fabrics (<i>first revision</i>)
IS 764 : 1979	Method for determination of colour fastness of textile materials to washing: Test 3 (<i>first revision</i>)	IS 1963 : 1981	Methods for determination of threads per unit length in woven fabrics (<i>second revision</i>)
IS 1390 : 1983	Method for determination of pH value of aqueous extracts of textile materials (<i>second revision</i>)	IS 1964 : 1970	Methods for determination of weight per square metre and weight per linear metre of fabrics (<i>first revision</i>)
IS 1397 : 1967	Specification for kraft paper (<i>first revision</i>)	IS 1969 : 1985	Methods for determination of breaking load and elongation of woven textile fabrics (<i>second revision</i>)
IS 1398 : 1982	Specification for packing paper, waterproof, bitumen laminated (<i>second revision</i>)	IS 2006 : 1988	Quantitative chemical analysis of binary mixtures of protein fibres and certain other fibres (<i>second revision</i>)

IS 12812 : 1989

<i>IS No.</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>IS No.</i>	<i>Title</i>
IS 2454 : 1985	Method for determination of colour fastness of textile materials to artificial light (xenon lamp) (<i>first revision</i>)	IS 6503 : 1988	Method for quantitative chemical analysis of ternary mixtures of protein fibres, nylon 6 or nylon 6'6 and certain other fibres (<i>first revision</i>)
IS 2508 : 1984	Specification for low density polyethylene films (<i>second revision</i>)	IS 6504 : 1979	Method of quantitative chemical analysis of ternary mixtures of viscose rayon, cotton and protein fibres (<i>first revision</i>)
IS 2818 (Part 2) : 1971	Specification for Indian hessian : Part 2 305 and 229 g/m ² at 16 percent contract regain (<i>first revision</i>)	IS 6899 : 1985	Specification for high density polyethylene (HDPE) woven fabrics (<i>first revision</i>)
IS 3361 : 1979	Method for determination of colour fastness of textile materials to washing : Test 2 (<i>first revision</i>)	IS 8476 : 1977	Methods for determination of wool content in woollen textile materials
IS 4802 : 1988	Methods for determination of colour fastness of textile materials to drycleaning (<i>first revision</i>)	IS 10971 : 1984	Method for determining pilling resistance of fabrics
IS 4905 : 1986	Methods for random sampling	IS 11206 : 1984	Glossary of textile terms — wool and other animal fibres, their processing and products
IS 5152 : 1969	Method for estimation of benzene-methyl alcohol — soluble matter in textile materials	IS 11871 : 1986	Methods for determination of flammability and flame resistance of textile fabrics
IS 5911 : 1977	Fineness grades of wool tops (<i>first revision</i>)		

ANNEX B
(*Clause 5.2.1*)

CONSTRUCTIONAL PARTICULARS OF WORSTED SHAWLS

Composition	Grade of Wool Tops	Count of Basic Yarn		Ends/dm	Picks/dm	Mass g/m ²	Length cm	Width cm	Weave
		(Approx)							
		Warp Mn	West Mn						
100 percent wool	64 ^b	49/2	49/2	230	175	175	210	100	2/2 Twill
Tolerance		—	—	± 5 percent	± 5 percent	± 5 percent	± 2 cm	± 2 cm	—
Method of Test (<i>see Table I</i>)		IS 8476 : 1977	—	IS 1963 : 1981	IS 1963 : 1981	IS 1964 : 1970	IS 1954 : 1969	IS 1954 : 1969	Visual

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